

# **Historic, Archive Document**

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



Reserve

1.9  
7263

# Crop Production

CROP REPORTING BOARD  
 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Release:: May 10, 1949

B.R.E.

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

MAY 1, 1949

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP AND YEAR	ACREAGE FOR HARVEST (1,000 acres)	PERCENT 1/ NOT HARVESTED:	YIELD PER ACRE FOR GRAIN (bushels)	PRODUCTION (1,000 bushels)
WINTER WHEAT				
Average 1938-47	42,500	11.1	17.0	726,553
1948	52,859	9.1	18.7	990,098
1949	2/55,656	2/9.5	2/18.4	2/1,021,476
RYE				
Average 1938-47	2,874	46.5	12.1	35,109
1948	2,097	44.7	12.6	26,388
1949	2/1,700	2/49.7	2/12.7	2/21,552

CROP	CONDITION MAY 1			PRODUCTION		
	Average 1938-47	1948	1949	Average 1938-47	1948	Indicated May 1, 1949
	Percent					
Oats 3/.....	72	63	81	--	--	--
Hay .....	84	86	87	--	--	--
Pasture.....	81	84	85	--	--	--
Early potatoes 3/..	78	80	87	--	--	--
Peaches 3/ (1,000 bu.).....	--	--	--	4/18,330	14,080	14,738
Maple Products:						
Sugar (1,000 lb.)	--	--	--	460	229	341
Sirup (1,000 gal.)	--	--	--	2,228	1,445	1,611

## HAY STOCKS ON FARMS MAY 1

CROP	Average 1938-47		1948		1949	
	Percent 5/	:1,000 tons	Percent 5/	:1,000 tons	Percent 5/	:1,000 tons
All hay.....	15.6	15,214	14.7	15,128	15.2	15,151

1/ Percent of seeded acreage. 2/ Indicated May 1, 1949. 3/ 10 Southern States; California also included for Early Potatoes. 4/ Includes some quantities not harvested. 5/ Percent of previous year's crop.

Release:  
May 10, 1949  
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

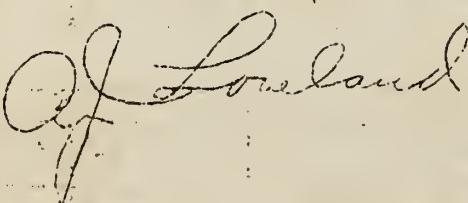
CROP PRODUCTION, MAY 1, 1949  
(Continued)

CROP	CITRUS FRUIT PRODUCTION 1/			
	Average	1946	1947	Indicated
	1937-46	1946	1947	1948
Thousand boxes				
Oranges and Tangerines.....	93,087	118,540	114,510	102,650
Grapefruit.....	47,478	59,520	61,630	45,790
Lemons.....	12,808	13,800	12,870	8,900

MONTH	MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION			
	MILK		EGGS	
	Average	1948	1949	Average
March.....	9,373	9,190	9,558	5,703
April.....	9,956	9,884	10,226	5,986
Jan.-Apr., Incl.....	35,748	35,490	36,731	19,342
	Million pounds			Millions
March.....	9,373	9,190	9,558	6,074
April.....	9,956	9,884	10,226	6,280
Jan.-Apr., Incl.....	35,748	35,490	36,731	21,379

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

APPROVED:



Acting Secretary of Agriculture

CROP REPORTING BOARD:

R. K. Smith, Acting Chairman,  
L. J. Hoffman, Secretary,  
C. E. Burkhead, H. L. Collins,  
R. Royston, H. F. Bryant,  
H. R. Walker, J. A. Ewing,  
John A. Hicks, E. O. Schlötzauer,  
J. F. Marsh, R. F. Curtz,  
H. M. Brewer, S. W. Skinner.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

as of

May 1, 1949

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

May 10, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

## GENERAL CROP REPORT, AS OF MAY 1, 1949

Growth and development of winter wheat was fostered by April weather conditions in nearly all areas. The acreage for harvest in 1949 has never been exceeded. Production is now estimated at 1,021 million bushels, virtually unchanged from April 1. Conditions for seeding spring wheat have been mostly favorable, with little to prevent actual seedings from reaching earlier intentions. Seeding was slightly delayed in northern North Dakota, and lack of soil moisture in Montana and western Minnesota had slowed germination and growth. The first official estimate of spring wheat production will be released on June 10, but average yields on the prospective spring wheat acreage would bring the total wheat crop up to 1,312 million bushels.

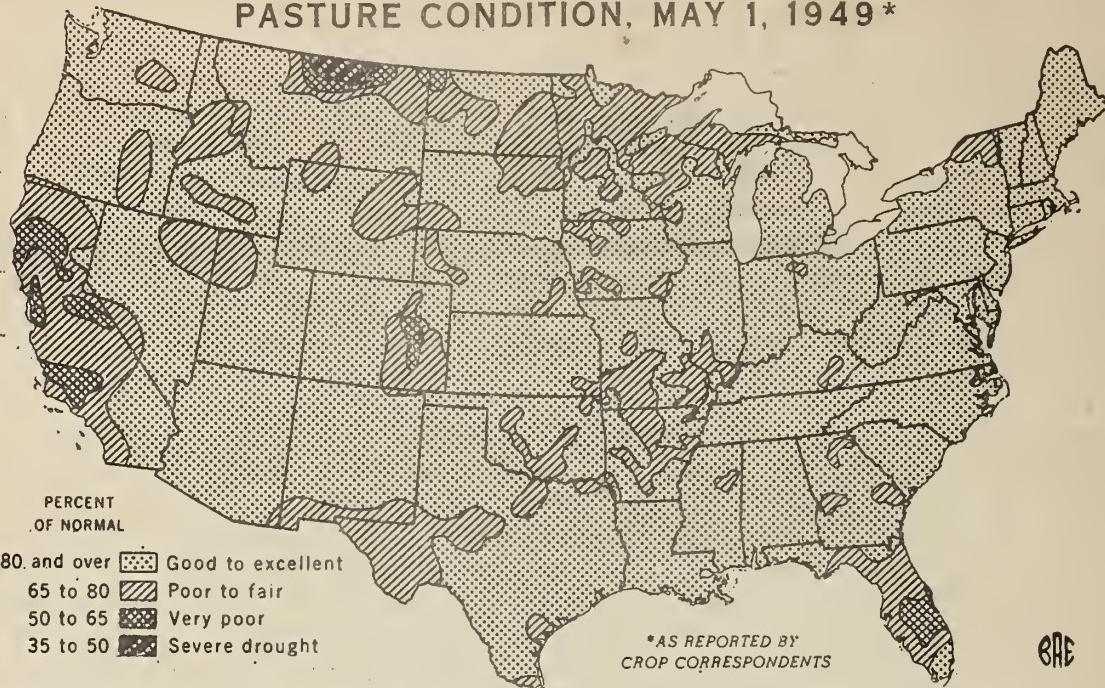
Progress of the 1949 crop season was encouraging on May 1. Earlier delays in interior portions of the country were mostly offset by rapid progress in field work during the latter third of April. Chief exceptions, where progress is still delayed, are in a Missouri-Nebraska-Kansas area and in Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. With warm days in most of the North and adequate soil moisture, vegetative growth was satisfactory to advanced and pastures were much better than average for May 1. Hay stocks are about average for the country as a whole, though low in western range areas and some North Central States. Frosts in April caused additional damage to fruits in some Southern sections, notably to strawberries and peaches.

Rye production of only 22 million bushels is in prospect, for although yields are more promising than usual, the acreage for harvest has been smaller only in 1946 of the past 75 years. A hay crop of about 101 million tons, which is more than average or in 1948, is foreseen from currently reported condition. This, with an average carryover of old hay, will provide an ample supply for the livestock on farms. Reported condition of early potatoes is the highest of record for May 1, promising heavy production despite the reduced acreage.

Temperatures were above normal during much of April in all of the country except in the South Central States. While averages for the month were 2 to 8 degrees above normal in most of the country, they ranged slightly below normal in most of the South Central area and as much as 2 to 4 degrees below normal along the South Texas border. Freezing temperatures penetrated well into the South about mid-April and again the last few days of April. Precipitation was mostly below normal for the month. Rains in early April delayed work and kept fields wet, but the only areas to receive above-normal rainfall were New York and western New England, much of the Great Plains wheat-growing area, the South Atlantic area from Virginia southward and along the Gulf to include most of Texas. Irrigation water supplies were mostly satisfactory to above average, due to heavy snowpack in the mountains. The Arizona situation has improved to the extent that an increased acreage in crops is likely.

Cold, wet weather during the first half of April delayed field work in much of the country. But during the last 10 days of the month, weather and field conditions became more favorable. In most eastern, southeastern and western areas, field work was advanced for May 1 and about normal in most other areas. In Missouri and parts of Nebraska and Kansas, however, the handicap was too great

## PASTURE CONDITION, MAY 1, 1949\*

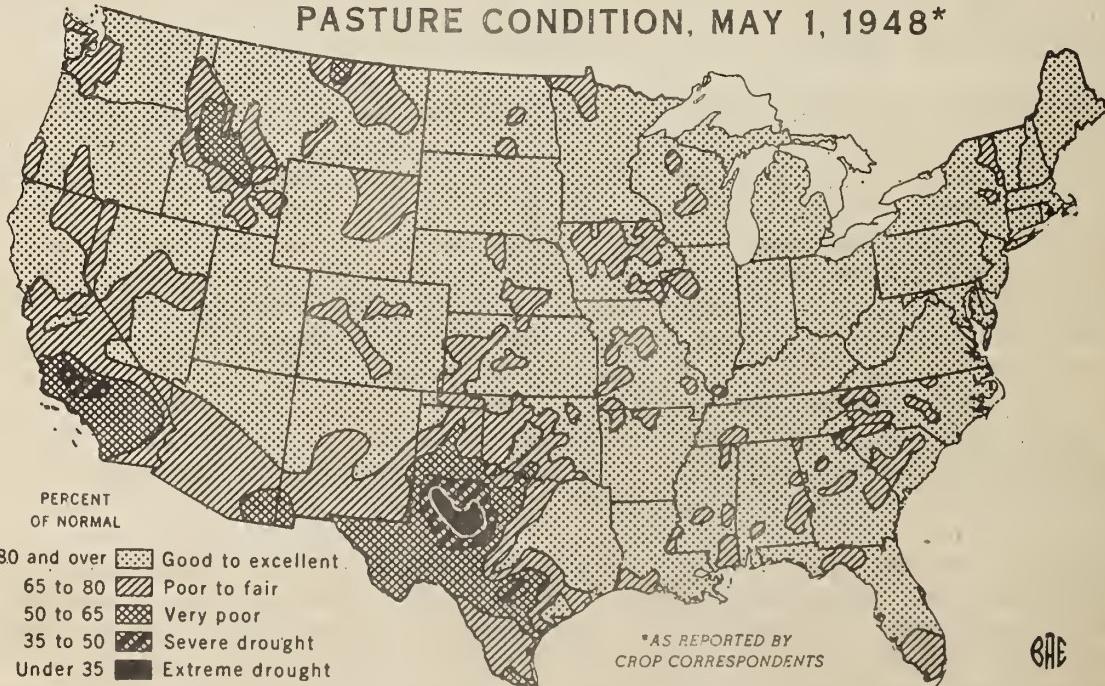


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG 47199

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

## PASTURE CONDITION, MAY 1, 1948\*



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG 46748

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

as of

May 1, 1949

## BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

May 10, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

to overcome before the season became too late for seeding small grains, and in Mississippi, Louisiana and parts of Texas, wet fields continued to delay work.

Spring seeding of grains progressed rapidly during the later part of April. Farmers took advantage of the warm weather and excellent soil condition, using their mechanized equipment to quickly work fields into good condition and seed them. Some shift from small grains to corn and soybeans may be expected in the Missouri-Kansas area, but the extent cannot be appraised at this time. April weather has forced few, if any, shifts in acreage in other sections. Rice seeding is delayed to the point of causing concern in Louisiana and Texas, where seeding by plane was resorted to in some cases, but progress was about usual in Arkansas and California. Plowing for corn and soybeans is well advanced in the Corn Belt and planting of corn has been started as far North as Illinois and Iowa. Cotton planting was delayed by wet fields in much of Texas and the Delta area, but has progressed about normally elsewhere. Soil moisture is ample in virtually all areas, as most dry sections received rain the first few days of May; Wisconsin, Montana, Idaho and California were the chief exceptions.

Winter grain prospects were rather uniformly good to excellent. Winter wheat is developing well in most areas, though condition is reported relatively low in Montana, Colorado, New Mexico and California. Abandonment is expected to be relatively light for the wheat areas as a whole, despite heavy loss in Washington and Oregon, Montana, and in parts of Nebraska. Total abandonment is indicated at 9.3 percent, compared with 9.1 percent in 1948 and the average of 11.1 percent. Considerable wheat pasture has been available until the advanced development made it necessary to move livestock off. Winter oats, making up 69 percent of the total oats acreage in 10 Southern States, are reported in much better than average condition in practically all areas. Fall-sown barley is reported in uniformly good to excellent condition, except in California. Rye production, except for that of 1946 and the drought years 1933 and 1934, is the lowest of the century.

The condition of pastures and meadows is rather uniformly good, exceeding both last year and the average. A hay crop of about 101 million tons is now indicated. Meadows wintered well in virtually all areas, but are reported thin and slow in some areas as a result of dryness in 1948 and to date. Pastures were furnishing grazing in nearly all areas by May 1, though supplemental feeding was widespread in Northern sections. The condition, at 85 percent, has seldom been exceeded in 27 years of record. Western range grazing is fair to good, showing about the usual improvement for April. Poorest condition is in central and northern Great Plains areas and west of the Rockies. Livestock on southern and southwestern ranges are in good condition, but in northern and western areas both cattle and sheep are in poorer than average condition.

Egg production in April was 3 percent less than in April 1948 and 2 percent above average. The rate of lay was slightly less than last April and the number of layers 2 percent less. Young chickens on farms number about one-sixth more than a year ago and slightly above average. Egg-feed, chicken-feed and turkey-feed price relationships are much more favorable to feeders than a year ago. Milk production per cow was the highest of record for April, so that despite smaller numbers of milk cows on farms, the total milk output was about 3 percent above April 1948 and average for the month. Production per cow was above average in all regions, reflecting favorable producing conditions.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
**CROP REPORT** BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS Washington, D. C.,  
 as of CROP REPORTING BOARD May 10, 1949  
 May 1, 1949 3:00 P.M. (E.P.T.)

Fruit prospects suffered local damage from frosts in April, but on May 1 were at least average. Peaches will be a short crop for the second successive year in the southeastern area, but the outlook is good in all other important sections, particularly in California. Apples were frost damaged in the Appalachian area, but for the country as a whole the outturn is expected to be above average. For the other deciduous fruits prospects were also average or better. The 1949-50 citrus crop will be short in Texas because of the January freeze damage and resultant removal of trees. Freeze damage also limited the California lemon crop, but Florida and California expect large crops of oranges and grapefruit.

Commercial truck crops for spring harvest are expected to produce a total volume slightly more than in 1948 and well above average. Relatively heavy supplies of asparagus, cabbage, lettuce and watermelons will be harvested this spring. Snap beans, beets, Honey Ball melons and spinach will be more plentiful than last spring, but below average. Reductions from last spring are indicated for carrots, tomatoes, cantaloups, cucumbers, celery, cauliflower, eggplant and green peppers, but supplies of each will still be above average. Smaller output than last year and average will be available for green lima beans, onions, green peas and smalllets. Acreage of summer vegetables are expected to total more than either last year or average. The intended acreage of truck crops for processing is about 3 percent more than that planted in 1948. Increases are indicated for practically all important vegetables except sweet corn and tomatoes, with the acreage of green lima beans for canning and freezing the largest of record.

WINTER WHEAT: The 1949 winter wheat production is indicated at 1,021,476,000 bushels, about 2 million bushels more than a month ago. This is second only to the 1947 record crop of 1,068 million bushels, and compares with the 1948 production of 990,098,000 bushels and the (1938-47) average of 726,553,000 bushels.

The acreage of winter wheat remaining for harvest is estimated at 55,656,000 acres, the largest of record. This is 1.5 percent more than the previous record of 54,835,000 acres harvested in 1947; 5.3 percent above the 52,859,000 acres harvested in 1948 and nearly a third more than the 10-year average. The portion of the seeded acreage that will not be harvested for grain is estimated at 9.3 percent compared with 9.1 percent last year and the 10-year average of 11.1 percent. The indicated yield is 18.4 bushels per acre for harvest compared with 18.7 bushels last year and the 10-year average of 17.0 bushels.

Wheat came through the winter in a generally thrifty and favorable condition. Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, eastern Colorado and New Mexico show substantial improvement from a month ago resulting from the general rains and favorable April growing conditions. Wheat over most of this area is well rooted with heavy stooling and excellent color. However, rather heavy loss of acreage and thinning of stands are now in evidence from winter killing and smothering in north central and central Kansas counties and from wind erosion in the Panhandle areas of Oklahoma and Texas.

Sharp deterioration in prospects is evident in Nebraska and parts of South Dakota where the full effects of the late winter ice covering and water logged fields are now showing up.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

May 10, 1949

May 1, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

The top soil is becoming dry in the area extending from Indiana to western Missouri but condition of the crop here has been maintained during the month. In California and the Pacific Northwest a prolonged dry spell has resulted in dry top soil and some deterioration of the crop. Reseeding to spring wheat of a substantial acreage of abandoned winter wheat in the Pacific Northwest has been practically completed. Loss of acreage is heavy in the high plains States of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico where wheat was seeded under dry soil conditions last fall and the crop went into the winter with limited plant development.

There is a lack of uniformity of development over widespread areas throughout the country and many bare spots are showing up as a result of water standing in fields. Extensive spraying of thin stands with 2-4-D to control weeds is indicated, particularly in the Western Great Plains and Pacific Northwestern States. Some mildew is indicated in southeastern States where rainfall has been excessive. In general subsoil moisture supplies appear ample.

RYE: A rye crop of 22 million bushels is indicated by May 1 prospects. Such a production would be about 5 million bushels below that of 1948, over a third short of the 1938-47 average and the smallest since 1934 except for 1946 when only 19 million bushels were produced. The indicated yield per acre of 12.7 bushels is practically the same as that of last year and 0.6 bushel above the average.

Rye acreage remaining for harvest as grain is estimated at 1,700,000 acres or about 50 percent of the acreage seeded. With the exception of 1946, this is the smallest acreage of rye for grain in 75 years. The average is 3,874,000 acres.

The crop came through the winter in good condition and on May 1 was headed or heading as far north as central Illinois. Present yield per acre prospects in the principal producing area - North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota and Nebraska - are about average with the exception of Minnesota which is above average.

OATS (10 SOUTHERN STATES): The May 1 condition of oats in this group of States, 81 percent, compares with 63 percent a year earlier and the average of 72 percent. The reported condition is higher than on May 1 last year in all of these States except Louisiana and Mississippi. Weather conditions have been generally favorable for both the fall and spring sown oats, except that heavy spring rains adversely affected the fall crop and delayed the planting of the spring crop in parts of Mississippi, Oklahoma and Texas. Also, cold weather about February 1, accompanied by snow and sleet, did some damage to the fall sown oats in Mississippi.

The proportion of the total 1949 oats crop, fall sown in the 10 southern States is above both last year and the average. Approximately 69 percent of the 1949 acreage is reported as fall sown compared with 66 percent a year ago and the average of 58 percent. The decreases in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, and Texas were more than offset by increases in the remaining States. The largest increase occurred in South Carolina where 80 percent of this year's acreage is reported as fall planted compared with 65 percent of the 1948 acreage. In Oklahoma and Texas, dry weather last fall prevented or delayed some fall seeding.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

as of

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

May 1, 1949

Washington, D. C.,

May 10, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

**FRUIT:** May 1 fruit prospects were at least average. The outlook for apples is average or better in all commercial areas despite some spring freeze damage in the Appalachian areas. Peaches will be short again in the southeastern States, but most other important sections expect good-sized crops. California has a very heavy set of peaches. The outlook is at least average for all other important deciduous fruits.

Large 1949-50 crops of oranges and grapefruit are in prospect in Florida and California. California probably will have a shorter than average lemon crop because of winter freeze damage. Texas citrus crops will be short despite favorable spring weather. Trees were severely damaged by a January freeze and many groves have been removed.

**APPLES:** Prospects continue favorable for at least an average-sized apple crop in all commercial regions. On May 1, the season averaged about a week earlier than last year, ranging from no earlier in some Midwest sections to about two weeks in northern New England. The danger of spring frost is largely past except in northern areas, such as the Great Lakes States and New England where frosts are always a possibility until late May.

In the Northeast, practically no winter damage and very little spring frost damage has been reported to date. On May 1, full bloom was past in New Jersey, approaching in the Hudson Valley and southern New England, and expected about mid-May in northern New England and in northern and western New York. A warm April with generally ample moisture has been conducive to the rapid growth of foliage.

In the Appalachian area, April freezes, in many cases at time of full bloom, caused scattered damage in many Virginia and West Virginia orchards. However, in most cases enough bloom escaped injury so that about an average crop seems likely for these States. Some varieties, particularly Red Delicious, were more severely damaged than others. The bloom was rather light in York orchards which bore a heavy crop last year. In Maryland, frost damage was light except for some low-lying orchards in the western part of the State. Pennsylvania orchards have a heavy bloom reported for all varieties in all commercial areas. Late varieties were in full bloom about May 1 in the Adams-Franklin County areas and about May 4 in the Berks-Lehigh area.

In the Midwest, about an average-sized crop seems likely judging from conditions on May 1. This would be nearly 50 percent greater than the very short 1948 crop. All of the principal producing midwestern States had small crops last year. Full bloom is past in the southern part of the midwestern area, but it is not expected until the third week in May in northern Michigan and Wisconsin, where the danger of spring frosts will continue until late May. Scattered frost damage occurred the last few days of April in Ohio and Indiana, but it is believed that it reduced crop prospects very little.

In the West, continued favorable conditions would mean a larger crop than last year. The 1948 production was below average and considerable below the level of recent years in the most important producing States of Washington and California. In Washington, all varieties show a fairly uniform set of fruit, except Winesap. A minor amount of frost damage in the Upper Yakima Valley may reduce the prospective crop a little there, but no damage has been reported from the Wenatchee-Okanogan area. In the Hood River Valley of Oregon, the season is about a week

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
CROP REPORT BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS Washington, D. C.,  
as of May 1, 1949 May 10, 1949  
CROP REPORTING BOARD 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

ahead of last year. The bloom on Delicious was heavy but on Newtown, the main variety, only about average. In the main California commercial areas there was a good bloom at low elevations and apparently a good set. Scattered winter damage occurred in many Utah and Idaho orchards. This was enough to reduce crop prospects in Utah, but Idaho seems to have a good set of fruit and about an average crop in prospect. In Montana there has been some pulling of trees in the Bitterroot Valley. The trend of production appears downward in this area. However, prospects appear favorable for the 1949 crop with full bloom expected about mid-May.

PEACHES: A peach crop of 14.7 million bushels for the 10 southern States is indicated by May 1 conditions. This is only 5 percent greater than the short 1948 crop of 14.1 million bushels, and the second smallest crop since 1943. The 1947 crop totaled 22.4 million bushels and the 10-year average for these States is 18.3 million bushels. The early States east of the Mississippi River have below average crops and those west of the Mississippi River above average. Mid-March freezes cut production prospects sharply in the Spartanburg area of South Carolina, in Georgia north of Macon, in northern Alabama, and in the Sandhills of North Carolina. In the North Carolina Sandhills, Hileys and some of the early varieties were hit harder than Elbertas which still promise a fairly good crop. The North and South Carolina crops are indicated about three-fourths of average, and Georgia is less than two-thirds of average. In South Carolina, the production trend has been sharply upward and the 1949 crop prospect of 2.7 million bushels is less than half of the production level of the last few years. The Georgia counties of Spalding, Coweta, Upson and Meriwether will have a light crop but a larger one than the small 1948 production judging from present indications. South of Macon Elberta production will be very short. The Alabama crop is indicated about three-fourths of last year which would be the shortest crop since 1943. In Arkansas, conditions are favorable in all areas of the State and most promising in Johnson County.

In Virginia, March and April frosts and freezes killed many peach buds but there appears to be enough fruit set to make a good-sized crop in most areas. The principal commercial counties, Nelson and Rockingham, seem to have suffered the greatest damage. In Maryland, the set of peaches is generally heavy. In Tennessee, mid-March and mid-April freezes resulted in some bud loss. A light crop is in prospect in the commercial area in southeast Tennessee.

In the Lake Ontario counties of western New York there has been some spotted frost damage to peaches. In New Jersey, peaches are increasing in size rapidly and a good sized crop seems probable. Southern Pennsylvania peach orchards have a heavy set of fruit.

In Ohio, there has been considerable frost damage, especially in the Columbiana-Mahoney area and on low ground in the southern part of the State. However, little or not frost damage has occurred in the important Ottawa County area. Indiana and Illinois have a good set of peaches. In southern Michigan a good bloom occurred the first week in May and in northern Michigan full bloom is expected by mid-May.

In California, the fruit set on both clingstone and freestone peaches is very heavy in nearly all counties and for nearly all varieties. Unless some natural shedding should occur, which is not now expected, there will be a very heavy thinning job to do. In Washington, the low winter temperatures killed some buds and wood in the lower Yakima Valley, the fruit set is uneven in several localities.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
CROP REPORT BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS Washington, D. C.,  
as of May 10, 1949  
May 1, 1949 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

PEARS: On May 1 prospects seemed favorable for a pear crop better than average and considerably larger than the small 1948 crop. In California there was a very good bloom of all varieties of pears and the early fruit set ranged from average to very heavy. If conditions continue favorable a large crop of Bartletts seems likely in contrast to the short 1948 production. In Washington, Bartlett prospects are about the same as a year ago in the Yakima Valley, with production curtailed from fire blight damage as it was in 1948. Bartletts in the Wenatchee Valley have a heavy set of fruit. D'Anjou prospects are fair to good in all central irrigated valleys. In Oregon, a heavy bloom occurred under favorable conditions in both the Rogue River and Hood River valleys for both Bartletts and winter pears.

In the Eastern States, minor scattered frost damage has been reported, but conditions to May 1 suggest a near-average pear crop which would be much larger than the very small 1948 production.

GRAPES: California vineyards are in very good condition, but not sufficiently advanced to afford a reliable appraisal of production prospects. In the southern half of the San Joaquin Valley, grapes are making rapid growth and for early varieties, such as the Thompson Seedless, bunch forms are in evidence. There has been very little bloom as yet. No frost injury has been reported for California grapes and, if the season should continue favorable, a large crop is probable. Exceptions might be vineyards which are dependent largely on winter and spring rainfall without auxiliary irrigation. In Washington, the bloom is expected about mid-May. Vines are in good condition. There will be little increase in bearing acreage in the Yakima-Benton-Chelan area.

In the Great Lakes States no winter injury has been reported to date. Vines are still dormant and bloom is not expected until early June. Vineyards in northwest Arkansas are in good condition and vines were blooming the first few days in May.

CITRUS: Growing conditions were generally favorable during April in all citrus areas of the country. In Florida, the early April rains, which broke the early spring drought, were followed by a dry spell lasting three weeks. Groves were beginning to suffer the last week of the month, but good rains were received April 30 to May 2. A heavy bloom came out in April on practically all trees that had not previously bloomed. In Texas, rainfall was fairly plentiful during April in the Lower Valley and supplies of irrigation water are ample. Temperatures were also favorable for tree growth, but recovery from the severe January freeze has been slow. Complete recovery is not expected for at least three years. Trees in many groves have been removed and more are expected to go this summer. Even with very favorable conditions for the balance of the season, the 1949-50 citrus crops in this State will be very short. Most California citrus trees have made a satisfactory recovery from the winter freezes. In central California trees are now in full bloom. The southern counties are a little later, with full bloom in all groves expected by mid-May. A full set of fruit is expected on nearly all orange and grapefruit trees. Lemon trees are slower in recovering from the freeze damage, and the 1949-50 lemon crop probably will be relatively short.

The estimates of the 1948-49 United States citrus crops, and comparisons with 1947-48 production are as follows: oranges 98.3 million boxes--down 11 percent, grapefruit 45.8 million boxes--down 26 percent, California lemons 8.9 million boxes--down 31 percent.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

May 10, 1949

May 1, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

About 33 million boxes of oranges were available for use after May 1 this year, including 21 million boxes of California Valencias, (for harvest this summer and fall) one million California Navel and miscellaneous, almost 11 million boxes of Florida Valencias and only negligible amounts in other States. Last season about 40 million boxes were used after May 1. Only about 4.5 million boxes of grapefruit were available for use on May 1 this year compared with about 10 million used after May 1 last year. This year on May 1, Florida had about 2.5 million, California 1.3 million, Texas about one-half million and Arizona less than 200,000 boxes.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: California plum production is placed at 92,000 tons--nearly two-fifths greater than the 67,000 tons produced in 1948. If realized, the 1949 tonnage will have been exceeded only by the 1946 crop of 100,000 tons; it was equaled by the 1944 crop. The fruit set is very heavy in the San Joaquin Valley and the southern counties where more thinning than usual will be needed. The set is not as heavy in the Sacramento Valley counties and in Placer County, but these areas should produce good-sized crops if conditions continue favorable.

California prune orchards had a good bloom and a very heavy set, but in many orchards shedding was heavy. If conditions continue favorable, a good-sized crop should be produced. However, moisture supplies to date are below normal in many prune orchards where the crops are produced without much summer irrigation. Lack of moisture supply could limit the crop in these areas.

In the eastern areas of Oregon and Washington, prospects appear favorable for another relatively large crop of prunes. Full flower occurred in mid-April and weather conditions were excellent for pollination. Although Idaho prune orchards show the effect of some winter injury, bloom occurred under favorable conditions and the set of fruit is heavy. In the western areas of Oregon and Washington, conditions were favorable for pollination and the crop outturn should be much larger than the short 1948 production. Many orchards in this area have not had the best care for some years. Some acreage is being removed annually, and the bearing acreage is now only about half of the peak in the late 1920's and early 1930's.

CHERRIES: Sweet Varieties: The California cherry crop is estimated at 36,600 tons (15,600 tons of Royal Ann and 21,000 of shipping varieties) -- 56 percent greater than the small 1948 crop of 23,500 tons. If this production is realized, the 1949 crop will be exceeded only by the 1945 production of 38,000 tons. The 1938-47 average is 27,500 tons. A few of the very early varieties are already being harvested. In Washington, a good-sized crop is in prospect in both the Yakima and Wenatchee Districts. In Oregon, flowering was heavy and occurred during favorable weather. Conditions are favorable in all areas. The crop prospect appears favorable in other western cherry States. In the Eastern States, scattered frost injury has occurred in many areas, but no material reduction in the crop prospect had occurred by May 1.

Sour varieties, produced mainly in the Great Lakes States, came through the winter in good condition. Spotty frost injury has been reported in some locations. Trees were in full bloom the first week in May in southern Michigan and northern Ohio. Full bloom is expected the second week in May in the Lake Ontario counties of New York and west-central Michigan, but not until the third week in May in northern Michigan and Door County, Wisconsin.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.

as of  
May 1, 1949

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

May 10, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

ALMONDS, WALNUTS AND FILBERTS: California almond trees bloomed unusually late and the set is reported heavy. Although there has been considerable shedding, especially from Sacramento north, a relatively large crop seems likely at this time.

For California walnuts, all conditions seem favorable to date. The important walnut producing counties of southern California are showing good prospects with no symptoms of delayed foliation which often occurs during warm winters. The past winter was unusually cold. In Oregon, no serious winter injury has been reported and trees are just now coming into the catkin stage.

Oregon filbert orchards, show some winter injury to trees ranging from very light in some orchards to quite heavy in others. Many orchards, of course, show no signs of injury at all. It is not expected that this winter injury is extensive enough to materially reduce the 1949 crop. In western Washington, prospects appear very favorable in the area adjacent to Puget Sound.

APRICOTS: The California apricot crop is estimated at 192,000 tons compared with 219,000 tons last year and 159,000 tons in 1947. There is considerable variation in crop prospects in the different commercial areas. The lightest set is reported in the Santa Clara-San Benito county area. Fruit sets are better in the San Joaquin Valley and southern California counties. Of the two fresh shipment areas, conditions vary from a very irregular fruit set at Winters (Yolo County) to a rather uniformly heavy crop in the Brentwood area (Contra Costa County). The California apricot acreage was reduced sharply the past year, largely the result of the unfavorable marketing situation for dried apricots during recent years. The bearing acreage for 1949 is the smallest for the State since 1921.

In Washington, apricots set fairly heavy in the Yakima Valley, but not quite so well in the Wenatchee area where the set of fruit is uneven in some orchards. In Utah, low winter temperatures killed many fruit buds and the crop prospect is considerably below the large 1948 crop.

EARLY POTATOES: Condition of early potatoes in the 10 Southern States and California is reported at 87 percent of normal. This condition exceeds the previous record May 1 condition reported in 1946 by 1 percentage point, is 7 points higher than the 1948 condition and 9 points above the May 1 average. Condition is considerably above average in North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Oklahoma and Texas; slightly above-average in Georgia, Mississippi and California; average in Arkansas and slightly below average in Louisiana.

In Florida, a near-record yield was harvested from the winter acreage and a record yield is indicated from the late spring acreage as harvest nears completion. Above-average yields were realized from the Texas Lower Valley winter and early spring acreage. Condition of potatoes in the Texas Panhandle is very favorable and some sections may furnish a light harvest the latter part of June, or a little earlier than usual.

In California, very favorable weather during most of the spring has largely offset the effects of the severe winter which retarded development in early fields and delayed planting the later acreage. Prospects are excellent in all early producing areas. Even in the early Edison district of Kern County, high yields are being realized.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

May 10, 1949

May 1, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

from current diggings. In Louisiana, condition is fair despite heavy rains of recent weeks which delayed digging. Planting of the Mississippi crop was delayed by excessive rains, but good yields are indicated. Movement of the commercial crop in Alabama got under way April 20, but harvest has been delayed by rains. Yields are running high, but many fields are infested with blight. Yield prospects in Georgia and South Carolina are very favorable and harvest should begin in these States about May 9. Condition of the North Carolina crop continues excellent and digging of the commercial acreage in the earliest areas should begin about May 20. Heavy movement is expected from this State in June.

The Arkansas crop is late as cold, wet weather delayed planting. However, condition is favorable at present and potatoes are making satisfactory development. Condition of the Oklahoma crop is also favorable. In that State, about one-half of the commercial acreage is grown in the new irrigation project developed in the Jackson County area. Harvest of this irrigated acreage should begin about June 10.

MAPLE PRODUCTS: Production of both maple sugar and sirup was larger this year than in the unfavorable 1948 season, but smaller than average. The increase in production resulted from high yields per tree, as the 7,930,000 trees tapped represent a decline of 2 percent or 129,000 trees from the number tapped in 1948, and a decline of 15 percent from the 10-year average of 9,315,000 trees.

Sirup production at 1,611,000 gallons was 11 percent larger than in 1948. Production of sirup was larger in each producing State except Maine and Vermont where unseasonably warm temperatures resulted in disappointing runs. Sirup from early runs was of good flavor and color, however, quality of later runs was off generally.

Production of maple sugar, estimated at 341,000 pounds, was 49 percent larger than for the 1948 season. Sugar production this year was larger than for 1948 in each production State. Vermont and New York together accounted for 77 percent of the total sugar produced, and 67 percent of the sirup. Yields per tree in Vermont were smaller than both the 1948 yield per tree and the 10-year average. Many New York producers were unprepared for the early run during the mild weather of late February and had to rely upon the fair runs during March and early April. There was an absence of sharp contrast of temperature which is favorable to prolonged runs and good quality.

SUGAR PRODUCTION - 1948 REVISED: Production of sugar from the 1948 continental cane and beet crops is now estimated at 1,846,000 tons, equivalent raw value, compared with 2,211,000 tons in 1947. The 1948 estimate consists of 1,369,000 tons from beets and 477,000 tons from cane, compared with 1,835,000 tons of beet sugar and 376,000 tons of cane sugar in 1947.

The 1948 sugar beet crop totaled 9,422,000 tons, compared with the record 1947 crop of 12,503,000 tons. This decrease is the result of 21 percent less acreage and also a lower yield per acre. Sugarcane for sugar in Louisiana and Florida amounted to 6,275,000 tons, compared with the low 1947 hurricane-damaged crop of 4,842,000 tons.

Farm value of the 1948 sugarcane crops, excluding seed, is estimated at \$134,888,000, based on \$10.40 per ton for beets and \$5.83 per ton for sugarcane. This compares with the 1947 value of \$183,275,000.

TOBACCO - 1948 REVISED: The revised estimate of total United States production of all tobacco in 1948 is 1,982 million pounds, about 6 percent below the 1947 crop but within 15 percent of the record high established in 1946. The present estimate is about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  percent higher than the preliminary report of December 1948. Most of this increase came about in the burley crop, which weighed out much heavier than had been indicated earlier. The moisture content was considerably higher than usual in this type of tobacco. Final sales data covering most of the 1948 crop and special reports by growers, dealers, and others, including interstate sales data assembled by the Production and Marketing Administration, provide the basis for the revisions.

The most outstanding feature of the 1948 tobacco crop was the phenomenal yield per acre. An average of 1,275 pounds per acre was harvested; this compares with 1,139 pounds in 1947, and the previous record high of 1,182 pounds for all tobacco in 1946. Record yields were obtained for flue-cured and burley, the principal tobaccos used in the manufacture of cigarettes.

The value of 1948 production of all tobacco was \$951,526,000, or 48 cents per pound. This is the highest price per pound for any crop of record beginning in 1866, and compares with 43.5 cents per pound in 1947. The value of production was exceeded only in 1946 when the crop brought \$1,046,442,000. The gross value for all tobacco in 1948 was \$612 per acre compared with \$496 per acre in 1947.

HAY: On May 1 there were 15 million tons of old hay on farms and a crop of perhaps 101 million tons growing or already being cut. If farmers actually harvest that much this year, the total supply of 116 million tons will provide about the quantity available per hay-consuming animal unit in recent years.

The condition of the hay crop on May 1 was 87 percent for the United States. This includes all hay in the East but only tame hay in the West. On May 1 a year ago the U.S. condition of hay was 86 percent and the 10-year average is 84 percent of normal. Prospects for good hay yields per acre are reported in nearly all States, the May 1 condition this year being lower than average in only five States.

Farm stocks of old hay on May 1 were 15,151,000 tons--a little more than a year ago, but a little less than the 10-year average. Much of the eastern part of the country enjoyed an exceptionally mild winter, and in such areas smaller quantities of hay than usual had to be fed. May 1 farm stocks were near or above last year in most eastern States, in the Southwest, and on the Pacific Coast. On the other hand, the very severe winter in the area stretching from Idaho and Utah to Minnesota and Wisconsin required large quantities of hay and other feeds. There, current farm stocks are generally low, although not as low as might be expected. This year's May 1 farm stocks also are lower than a year ago in Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee.

PASTURES: On May 1, farm pastures were growing unusually well and furnishing green feed for livestock in most parts of the country. Prospects for early summer grazing were generally good. The condition of pastures averaged 85 percent of normal, 1 point higher than on May 1 a year ago, and the second highest for the date in two decades. Soil moisture supplies were ample in the East, South, and much of the Midwest. Growth of grass recently has been rapid in some northern areas which were delayed earlier by cool weather. In a few scattered areas, chiefly east central Florida, parts of the northern Great Plains, eastern Colorado,

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

**CROP REPORT**

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of  
May 1, 1949**CROP REPORTING BOARD**

May 10, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

and much of California, development of pastures has been held back by lack of moisture, and in some other central and western areas more rainfall is needed to insure continued growth.

In the South, moisture supplies were generally ample to excessive, and grass and other pasture crops made excellent growth during April. In this area, pasture condition on May 1 was rather generally from 5 to 10 points higher than the 10-year average for May 1. Texas pasture and range feed was good to excellent as the result of abundant April rains, and prospects for summer grazing are the best in several years. In all southern States except Arkansas, Florida, and Kentucky, pasture condition was better than a year ago.

In the north central part of the country, May 1 pastures were mostly good, with condition in Ohio, Michigan, the Dakotas, Nebraska, and Kansas substantially above average. However, in parts of the Western Lake region, pasture growth was held back by dry weather, with northern Wisconsin and central and northern Minnesota most affected. In southern Missouri, and parts of adjacent States, dry cool weather likewise resulted in only fair to poor pastures, but recent rains and warmer weather should spur growth. Along the Central and Northern Atlantic Seaboard pasture condition was well above average and rather generally better than a year ago. Moisture supplies are generally ample, and the season more advanced than last year. Pastures are furnishing feed for livestock as far north as southern New England.

In the Rocky Mountain and Western areas, pasture and range conditions were somewhat variable. In California dry weather has held back growth and pasture condition was 6 points below a year ago and about 12 points below average for May 1. In the eastern parts of Washington and Oregon, growth of range feed was slowed by dry weather, but in western portions of these States pastures showed improvement and should be further aided by recent rains. In the northern and central Rocky Mountain area, pasture and range conditions were variable with dry weather affecting parts of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, and eastern Colorado, and more moisture needed in Utah and Nevada. Irrigated pastures, however, were generally good. In New Mexico and Arizona, early spring feed has been good and prospects for summer grazing are better than usual, although more moisture will be needed.

**MILK PRODUCTION:** April milk production on United States farms is estimated at 10.2 billion pounds - about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  percent greater than the 9.9 billion pounds produced in April last year and nearly 3 percent above the 1938-47 average for the month. Milk production per cow continued at a record-breaking rate for the month, but the smaller number of milk cows on farms tended to hold down the increase in total production. Per capita production of milk in April averaged 2.30 pounds daily which was slightly above the 2.26 pounds for April 1948, but with this exception was the lowest for the month since 1937.

On May 1 milk production per cow in herds kept by crop reporters averaged 18.37 pounds. This was 3 percent above a year ago, 12 percent above the 10-year average and the highest May 1 production per cow on record. Conditions were generally favorable for milk production in all parts of the country and production per cow was above average in all regions, ranging from 109 percent of the 1938-47 average for the Western States to 119 percent for the South Atlantic States. The gain in production per cow from April 1 to May 1, however, was a little less than usual and much less than a year ago.

In comparison with May 1, 1948 production per cow was slightly lower in the West North Central States, about 2 percent higher in the South Atlantic and Western

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

## CROP REPORT

as of  
May 1, 1949

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,  
May 10, 1949  
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

States, 5 percent higher in the East North Central States, and more than 6 percent higher in the South Central and North Atlantic States. Milk production per cow was reported at the highest May 1 level on record in 26 States including the important dairy States of New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and California. Crop correspondents reported 73.9 percent of their milk cows as being milked on May 1, the same percentage as a year ago, and a seasonal increase of 3.2 percentage points over April 1. In all regions except the South Central, the percentage of cows milked was larger than average for May 1, and in all regions except the West North Central and the South Atlantic was equal to or above last year.

Estimated April production per cow was the highest on record for 14 of the 23 States for which data are available and above average for all of them. Total April milk production was also the highest on record for six States -- New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee -- and above the 1938-47 average in six others including Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, and California. On the other hand, with smaller numbers of milk cows on farms, estimated total production in April was the lowest on record for Kansas, and was below average in Illinois, Iowa, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon. April milk production for Wisconsin is estimated at 1,438 million pounds, about 3 percent above last year and except for 1946 and 1947 the highest production for the month on record. April production estimates for some other important dairy States include Minnesota, 791 million pounds; California, 540 million pounds; Pennsylvania, 513 million pounds; and Iowa, 508 million pounds.

## Estimated Monthly Milk Production on Farms, Selected States 1/

State	April ave.		March		April		April ave.		March		April	
	1938-47:	1948	1948	1949	1948	1949	1938-47:	1948	1948	1949	1948	1949
	Million pounds						Million Pounds					
N.J.	86	91	96	95	:Va.	127	155	149	164			
Pa.	434	480	485	513	:N.C.	118	132	126	137			
Ohio	409	436	411	459	:S.C.	49	51	52	55			
Ind.	282	293	281	302	:Tenn.	170	191	166	198			
Ill.	464	436	442	455	:Okla.	235	197	169	197			
Mich.	446	464	458	487	:Mont.	59	52	46	49			
Wis.	1,289	1,402	1,329	1,438	:Idaho	113	111	99	108			
Minn.	791	761	788	791	:Utah	55	59	56	59			
Iowa	573	515	494	508	:Wash.	189	183	155	181			
Mo.	319	363	297	374	:Oreg.	135	123	99	124			
N.Dak.	176	148	135	150	:Calif.	503	536	504	540			
Kans.	278	250	206	239	:Other States	2,656	2,455	2,515	2,603			
					:United States	9,956	9,884	9,558	10,226			

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 6,105,000,000 eggs in April---slightly less than in March, 3 percent less than in April last year, but 2 percent above the 1938-47 average for April. Egg production was below that of last year in all parts of the country except the South Atlantic and Western States. The West showed an increase of 2 percent, while there was no change in the South Atlantic States. Decreases from a year ago were 4 percent in the North Atlantic and North Central and 3 percent in the South Central States. Egg production for the first four months of this year was 1 percent more than production in those months last year. This increase was due to an increase in the rate of lay, which more than offset a 2 percent smaller number of layers on hand during the period.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

as of

May 1, 1949

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

May 10, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

Rate of egg production during April was 18.0 eggs per layer compared with 18.1 in April last year and the average of 17.3 eggs. The rate was below that of last year in all areas of the country except the West North Central and South Central States where it reached new record high levels. Rate per layer on hand during the first 4 months of this year was 59.9 eggs compared with 57.8 last year and an average of 53.0 eggs.

The Nation's farm flock averaged 339,629,000 layers in April -- 2 percent less than in April last year and the average. There were fewer layers than last year in all areas of the country except the South Atlantic and West. Decreases from a year ago were 5 percent in the South Central, 4 percent in the West North Central and 2 percent in the North Atlantic and East North Central States. The South Atlantic showed practically no change while layers increased 5 percent in the West. The seasonal decrease in layers from April 1 to May 1 was 5.1 percent compared with 5.3 percent last year and the average of 5.5. From January 1 to May 1 the seasonal decrease was 13.1 percent compared with 13.6 percent last year and the average of 11.7 percent.

Chicks and young chickens of this year's hatching on farms May 1 are estimated at 422,715,000-- 17 percent more than a year ago and 2 percent above the average. Young chickens holdings were considerably above those of last year in all areas of the country. Increases from a year ago were 26 percent in the North Atlantic, 20 percent in the South Atlantic, 18 percent in the West, 15 percent in the West North Central and 14 percent in the East North Central, and 13 percent in the South Central States.

CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS ON FARMS MAY 1  
(Thousands)

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western States
Av. 1938-47	48,891	81,312	115,918	46,821	92,203	29,431
1948	43,789	74,272	98,699	38,453	73,410	29,038
1949	61,252	84,329	113,637	46,224	83,087	34,186

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-April averaged 42.3 cents per dozen compared with 42.6 cents a year earlier. Egg prices increased 1.1 cents per dozen from March to April this year compared with no change last year. Shell egg markets were firm during April due mainly to a diminishing supply of shell eggs. The smaller market supply of shell eggs was brought about by comparatively light storage stocks, egg production below last month and last year, and heavy diversions to drying plants under the Federal price support program.

Chicken prices received by farmers on April 15 averaged 31.0 cents per pound live weight, a record high price for the month. This compares with 28.0 cents a year ago and an average of 20.4 cents. Prices increased 0.6 cents per pound during the month ending April 15, which is about average. Demand was fairly active and movement good up to mid-month, but dull toward the end of the month. Holiday requirements resulted in temporary price advances early in the month.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
CROP REPORT BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS Washington, D. C.,  
as of CROP REPORTING BOARD May 10, 1949  
May 1, 1949 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

Compared with a year ago, average market prices for April were 4 to 5 cents a pound higher on hens, but 7 to 14 cents lower on chickens. In the major commercial broiler producing areas, prices were 8 to 10 cents below a year earlier.

Turkey prices in mid-April averaged 42.6 cents per pound live weight; the highest mid-April price in 17 years of record. This compares with 37.4 cents last year and with 42.9 cents in mid-March this year. Markets were irregular, and offerings were light. Breeder hens were being marketed on the Pacific Coast, but elsewhere sales of live turkeys were limited. Storage stocks of dressed turkeys on April 1 were 43 million pounds, compared with 55 million pounds on April 1 last year.

The mid-April cost of the United States farm poultry ration was \$3.53 compared with \$4.71 a year ago. The egg-feed, chicken-feed and turkey-feed price relationships continued much more favorable than a year ago.

CROP REPORTING BOARD.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

as of

May 1, 1949

## BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

May 10, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

## WINTER WHEAT

	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production				
State	Harvested	For	Average	Indic.	Average	Indic.			
	Average: 1948	harvest, 1938-47	1948	1949	1938-47	1948	1949		
	1938-47	1949							
	Thousand acres		Bushels			Thousand bushels			
N.Y.	295	448	412	24.6	27.5	26.5	7,278	12,320	10,913
N.J.	58	82	78	22.6	21.5	23.0	1,313	1,763	1,794
Pa.	886	966	918	20.6	19.0	23.0	18,373	18,354	21,114
Ohio	1,933	2,353	2,329	22.3	24.5	25.0	43,254	57,648	58,225
Ind.	1,398	1,791	1,791	19.2	21.5	22.5	27,188	38,506	40,398
Ill.	1,464	1,660	1,869	18.6	24.0	20.0	27,907	39,840	37,380
Mich.	844	1,395	1,283	23.2	26.0	26.0	19,844	36,270	33,358
Wis.	39	31	28	19.1	22.5	21.0	728	698	588
Minn.	143	81	66	18.4	19.0	19.0	2,568	1,539	1,254
Iowa	226	299	305	19.2	25.0	20.0	4,300	7,475	6,100
Mo.	1,414	1,785	1,930	15.2	22.0	18.0	21,680	39,270	34,740
S.Dak.	196	209	195	13.8	13.5	14.0	2,919	2,822	2,730
Nebr.	3,224	3,997	3,741	17.7	20.5	17.0	57,806	81,938	63,597
Kans.	11,785	13,221	14,778	15.3	17.5	17.0	180,584	231,368	251,226
Del.	66	68	66	19.6	14.5	20.0	1,289	986	1,320
Md.	358	377	366	19.8	16.0	20.5	7,128	6,032	7,503
Va.	498	497	477	15.9	18.5	18.5	7,904	9,194	8,824
W. Va.	99	88	81	16.7	19.5	20.0	1,624	1,716	1,620
N.C.	459	390	452	14.8	15.5	15.0	6,805	6,045	6,780
S.C.	225	246	247	13.5	14.0	14.0	3,029	3,444	3,458
Ga.	190	221	222	12.0	13.5	13.0	2,293	2,984	2,886
Ky.	371	324	305	14.9	16.0	16.0	5,569	5,184	4,880
Tenn.	356	370	344	13.4	14.5	14.5	4,727	5,365	4,988
Ala.	12	11	11	13.6	15.5	16.0	171	170	176
Miss.	1/ 11	14	10	1/ 25.0	22.0	23.0	1/ 249	308	230
Ark.	34	30	24	11.8	17.5	15.0	390	525	360
Okla.	4,058	6,825	7,023	13.5	14.5	15.5	67,428	98,962	103,856
Tex.	4,289	5,629	7,248	12.2	10.0	17.0	53,944	56,290	123,216
Mont.	1,252	1,536	1,339	20.2	23.5	17.0	25,238	36,096	22,763
Idaho	676	815	954	26.2	22.0	25.0	17,760	17,930	23,850
Wyo.	146	240	221	17.9	20.0	18.0	2,779	4,800	3,978
Colo.	1,274	2,428	2,288	18.4	21.0	16.5	24,848	50,988	37,752
N.Mex.	305	359	372	11.4	9.0	12.0	3,580	3,231	4,464
Ariz.	30	28	26	21.3	23.0	22.0	628	644	572
Utah	202	271	270	20.6	19.0	18.0	4,208	5,149	4,860
Nev.	5	6	6	27.8	26.0	28.0	139	156	168
Wash.	1,460	2,302	2,117	27.9	30.0	25.5	41,061	69,060	53,984
Oreg.	666	781	719	25.0	29.5	24.0	16,614	23,040	17,256
Calif.	655	685	745	17.6	17.5	18.0	11,429	11,988	13,410
U.S.	42,500	52,859	55,656	17.0	18.7	18.4	726,553	990,098	1,021,476

1/ Short-time average

**CROP REPORT**  
as of  
May 1, 1949

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

**CROP REPORTING BOARD**

Washington, D. C.,  
May 10, 1949  
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

**RYE**

State	Acreage for grain		Yield per acre		Production	
	Harvested	Average: 1948	For harvest: 1948	Average: 1938-47	Indicated: May 1, 1949	Indicated: May 1, 1949
N.Y.	16	18	18	17.4	19.0	275
N.J.	16	13	13	16.9	17.5	265
Pa.	46	16	11	14.7	14.5	668
Ohio	52	20	20	16.5	18.0	869
Ind.	100	64	51	13.2	14.5	1,320
Ill.	60	61	55	12.6	15.5	768
Mich.	71	80	82	13.8	16.0	981
Wis.	147	92	90	11.2	12.0	1,705
Minn.	251	239	170	13.6	14.5	3,512
Iowa	32	18	14	15.0	15.5	494
Mo.	41	40	43	12.1	15.0	493
N. Dak.	543	388	226	11.9	12.0	6,546
S. Dak.	521	392	286	12.2	12.0	6,464
Nebr.	365	225	206	10.9	10.0	4,017
Kans.	82	34	22	10.7	11.5	878
Del.	14	20	16	13.3	11.5	186
Md.	18	21	56	14.4	13.0	260
Va.	39	32	27	12.8	15.0	495
W. Va.	5	2	2	12.0	13.0	60
N.C.	40	22	21	10.6	12.5	407
S. C.	18	9	8	9.5	8.5	172
Ga.	16	6	6	8.5	10.0	124
Ky.	24	28	30	12.7	15.0	314
Tenn.	37	30	26	9.9	11.0	363
Okla.	86	36	40	9.2	9.5	792
Tex.	19	30	25	9.4	7.0	177
Mont.	37	30	18	12.3	13.5	457
Idaho	6	4	5	14.6	13.0	81
Wyo.	17	7	7	10.2	7.0	178
Colo.	74	35	28	9.8	8.0	752
N. Mex.	8	5	4	9.8	11.0	81
Utah	7	7	6	10.0	10.0	74
Wash.	20	18	15	11.6	13.0	241
Oreg.	36	38	36	13.8	14.5	500
Calif.	12	17	17	11.7	12.0	136
U.S.	2,874	2,097	1,700	12.1	12.6	35,109
						26,388
						21,552

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
CROP REPORT BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS Washington, D. C.,  
as of CROP REPORTING BOARD May 10, 1949  
May 1, 1949 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

TOBACCO BY STATES, 1947 AND 1948 (REVISED)

State	Acreage	Yield	Production	Season av;	price per	Value of		
	harvested	per acre	1947	1948	rec'd by	production		
	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948
	Acres	Pounds	Thousand pounds	Cents	Thous.	dollars		
Mass.	7,700	3,200 1,585 1,510	12,201	12,378	112.0 101.0	13,654 12,493		
Conn.	20,600	20,600 1,310 1,317	26,996	27,120	125.0 122.0	33,626 33,024		
N.Y.	1,800	500 1,350 1,300	1,080	650	31.0 28.0	335 182		
Pa.	38,600	38,900 1,451 1,575	56,000	61,275	30.4 1/ 1	17,031 18,625		
Ohio	18,700	19,000 1,160 1,432	21,685	27,200	40.1 35.3	8,685 9,609		
Ind.	8,900	9,600 1,134 1,497	10,093	14,370	45.3 43.4	4,571 6,234		
Wis.	24,900	19,900 1,500 1,444	37,350	23,738	29.7 22.8	11,082 6,555		
Minn.	600	500 1,300 1,250	780	625	20.0 19.0	156 119		
Mo.	5,200	5,100 900 1,150	4,680	5,865	43.2 47.0	2,022 2,757		
Kans.	200	200 950 1,000	190	200	43.0 47.0	82 94		
Md.	47,500	46,600 795 750	37,762	34,950	42.8 2/ 1	16,162 14,959		
Va.	139,300	113,200 1,111 1,270	154,752	143,790	38.6 47.5	59,793 68,257		
W. Va.	2,800	2,900 1,200 1,375	3,360	3,988	44.3 48.8	1,482 1,946		
N.C.	792,600	604,300 1,145 1,252	907,181	756,684	42.0 49.7	380,848 376,447		
S.C.	137,000	104,000 1,135 1,265	155,495	131,560	41.8 50.3	64,997 66,175		
Ga.	107,900	82,900 1,178 1,155	127,142	95,763	39.1 49.2	49,659 47,157		
Fla.	26,300	20,100 1,019 1,037	26,812	20,846	67.8 81.6	18,188 17,016		
Ky.	356,500	351,200 1,081 1,329	385,453	466,853	46.0 43.8	177,257 204,594		
Tenn.	115,600	106,200 1,215 1,396	140,500	148,275	41.8 43.8	58,712 64,995		
Ala.	400	400 925 900	370	360	36.8 40.0	136 144		
La.	600	300 415 800	249	240	60.0 60.0	149 144		
U.S.	1,852,700	1,554,600 1,139 1,275	2,110,131	1,981,730	43.5 48.0	918,633 951,526		

1/ Not available. See page 24 for prices by types.

2/ Sales to date insufficient to establish price - evaluated at 1947 crop average price.

OATS

State	Condition May 1		Percent of total acreage in		Spring oats		Fall or winter oats	
	Average:	1948	Average:	1948	Average:	1949	Average:	1948
	1938-47	1949	1938-47	1949		1938-47	1949	1949

	Percent		Percent		Percent				
N.C.	1/ 82	80	86	1/ 42	46	37	1/ 58	54	63
S.C.	79	71	84	16	35	20	84	65	80
Ga.	79	76	81	14	23	15	86	77	85
Fla.	77	68	76	29	5	5	71	95	95
Ala.	80	79	81	23	13	11	77	87	89
Miss.	79	83	74	15	6	11	85	94	89
Ark.	78	78	79	50	33	37	50	67	63
La.	78	81	79	10	8	10	90	92	90
Okla.	71	61	75	87	66	69	13	34	31
Tex.	64	41	35	33	21	29	67	29	71
10 States	72	63	81	42	34	31	58	66	69

1/ Short-time average.

May 10, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1947 AND 1948 (Revised)

Type : Yield : Production : Sales, per price per :

: Type : harvested : per acre : lb. recd by farmers : production

: No. : : 1947 : 1948 : 1947 : 1948 : 1947 : 1948

Class and type : Acres : Pounds : Thousand pounds : Cents : Thousand dollars

Class 1, Flue-cured:

Virginia : 11 111,000 37,000 1,060 1,230

North Carolina : 11 302,000 235,000 1,060 1,190

Total Old Gold : 11 413,000 320,000 1,065 1,201

Total Eastern N. Carolina Belt : 12 387,000 290,000 1,205 1,285

North Carolina : 13 57,000 71,000 1,125 1,260

South Carolina : 13 137,000 104,000 1,135 1,235

Total S. Carolina Belt : 13 251,000 175,000 1,131 1,263

Georgia : 14 107,000 82,000 1,130 1,155

Florida : 14 22,800 16,400 1,020 1,010

Alabama : 14 400 400 925 300

Total Georgia-Florida Belt : 14 130,200 98,800 1,151 1,130

Total All Flue-cured Types : 14 161,200 183,300 1,135 1,235

Class 2, Fire-cured:

Total Virginia Belt : 21 14,300 11,000

Kentucky : 22 14,700 11,000

Tennessee : 22 34,000 23,800

Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt : 22 46,700 34,600

Kentucky : 23 16,500 15,300

Tennessee : 23 4,000 3,000

Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt : 23 20,600 16,600

Total Henderson Stemming Belt (Ky.) : 24 200 200

Total All Fire-cured Types : 24 21,244 1,050

Class 3, Air-cured:

All Light Air-cured:

Ohio : 31 12,500 12,800

Indiana : 31 8,800 9,500

Missouri : 31 5,200 5,100

Kansas : 31 200

Virginia : 31 11,400

West Virginia : 31 2,800

North Carolina : 31 9,600

Kentucky : 31 297,000

Tennessee : 31 73,000

Total Burley Belt : 31 420,500

Total Southern Maryland Belt : 32 47,500

Total All Light Air-cured : 32 32 46,600

Total Dark Air-cured : 32 32 46,600

Indiana : 35 100

Kentucky : 35 14,500

Tennessee : 35 4,600

Total One Sucker : 35 19,200

Total Green River Belt (Ky.) : 36 13,500

Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt : 37 2,600

Total All Dark Air-cured : 37 35,372

Class 1, Flue-cured:

Virginia : 11 111,000 37,000

North Carolina : 11 302,000 235,000

Total Old Gold : 11 413,000 320,000

Total Eastern N. Carolina Belt : 12 387,000 290,000

North Carolina : 13 57,000 71,000

South Carolina : 13 137,000 104,000

Total S. Carolina Belt : 13 251,000 175,000

Georgia : 14 107,000 82,000

Florida : 14 22,800 16,400

Alabama : 14 400 400

Total Georgia-Florida Belt : 14 130,200 98,800

Total All Flue-cured Types : 14 161,200 183,300

Class 2, Fire-cured:

Virginia : 11 111,000 37,000

North Carolina : 11 302,000 235,000

Total Old Gold : 11 413,000 320,000

Total Eastern N. Carolina Belt : 12 387,000 290,000

North Carolina : 13 57,000 71,000

South Carolina : 13 137,000 104,000

Total S. Carolina Belt : 13 251,000 175,000

Georgia : 14 107,000 82,000

Florida : 14 22,800 16,400

Alabama : 14 400 400

Total Georgia-Florida Belt : 14 130,200 98,800

Total All Flue-cured Types : 14 161,200 183,300

Class 3, Air-cured:

All Light Air-cured:

Ohio : 31 12,500

Indiana : 31 8,800

Missouri : 31 5,200

Kansas : 31 200

Virginia : 31 11,400

West Virginia : 31 2,800

North Carolina : 31 9,600

Kentucky : 31 297,000

Tennessee : 31 73,000

Total Burley Belt : 31 420,500

Total Southern Maryland Belt : 32 47,500

Total All Light Air-cured : 32 32 46,600

Total Dark Air-cured : 32 32 46,600

Indiana : 35 100

Kentucky : 35 14,500

Tennessee : 35 4,600

Total One Sucker : 35 19,200

Total Green River Belt (Ky.) : 36 13,500

Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt : 37 2,600

Total All Dark Air-cured : 37 35,372

Class 1, Flue-cured:

Virginia : 11 111,000 37,000

North Carolina : 11 302,000 235,000

Total Old Gold : 11 413,000 320,000

Total Eastern N. Carolina Belt : 12 387,000 290,000

North Carolina : 13 57,000 71,000

South Carolina : 13 137,000 104,000

Total S. Carolina Belt : 13 251,000 175,000

Georgia : 14 107,000 82,000

Florida : 14 22,800 16,400

Alabama : 14 400 400

Total Georgia-Florida Belt : 14 130,200 98,800

Total All Flue-cured Types : 14 161,200 183,300

Class 2, Fire-cured:

Virginia : 11 111,000 37,000

North Carolina : 11 302,000 235,000

Total Old Gold : 11 413,000 320,000

Total Eastern N. Carolina Belt : 12 387,000 290,000

North Carolina : 13 57,000 71,000

South Carolina : 13 137,000 104,000

Total S. Carolina Belt : 13 251,000 175,000

Georgia : 14 107,000 82,000

Florida : 14 22,800 16,400

Alabama : 14 400 400

Total Georgia-Florida Belt : 14 130,200 98,800

Total All Flue-cured Types : 14 161,200 183,300

Class 3, Air-cured:

All Light Air-cured:

Ohio : 31 12,500

Indiana : 31 8,800

Missouri : 31 5,200

Kansas : 31 200

Virginia : 31 11,400

West Virginia : 31 2,800

North Carolina : 31 9,600

Kentucky : 31 297,000

Tennessee : 31 73,000

Total Burley Belt : 31 420,500

Total Southern Maryland Belt : 32 47,500

Total All Light Air-cured : 32 32 46,600

Total Dark Air-cured : 32 32 46,600

Indiana : 35 100

Kentucky : 35 14,500

Tennessee : 35 4,600

Total One Sucker : 35 19,200

Total Green River Belt (Ky.) : 36 13,500

Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt : 37 2,600

Total All Dark Air-cured : 37 35,372

Class 1, Flue-cured:

Virginia : 11 111,000 37,000

North Carolina : 11 302,000 235,000

Total Old Gold : 11 413,000 320,000

Total Eastern N. Carolina Belt : 12 387,000 290,000

North Carolina : 13 57,000 71,000

South Carolina : 13 137,000 104,000

Total S. Carolina Belt : 13 251,000 175,000

Georgia : 14 107,000 82,000

Florida : 14 22,800 16,400

Alabama : 14 400 400

Total Georgia-Florida Belt : 14 130,200 98,800

Total All Flue-cured Types : 14 161,200 183,300

Class 2, Fire-cured:

Virginia : 11 111,000 37,000

North Carolina : 11 302,000 235,000

Total Old Gold : 11 413,000 320,000

Total Eastern N. Carolina Belt : 12 387,000 290,000

North Carolina : 13 57,000 71,000

South Carolina : 13 137,000 104,000

Total S. Carolina Belt : 13 251,000 175,000

Georgia : 14 107,000 82,000

Florida : 14 22,800 16,400

Alabama : 14 400 400

Total Georgia-Florida Belt : 14 130,200 98,800

Total All Flue-cured Types : 14 161,200 183,300

Class 3, Air-cured:

All Light Air-cured:

Ohio : 31 12,500

Indiana : 31 8,800

Missouri : 31 5,200

Kansas : 31 200

Virginia : 31 11,400

West Virginia : 31 2,800

North Carolina : 31 9,600

Kentucky : 31 297,000

Tennessee : 31 73,000

Total Burley Belt : 31 420,500

Total Southern Maryland Belt : 32 47,500

Total All Light Air-cured : 32 32 46,600

Total Dark Air-cured : 32 32 46,600

Indiana : 35 100

Kentucky : 35 14,500

Tennessee : 35 4,600

Total One Sucker : 35 19,200

Total Green River Belt (Ky.) : 36 13,500

Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt : 37 2,600

Total All Dark Air-cured : 37 35,372

Class 1, Flue-cured:

Virginia : 11 111,000 37,000

North Carolina : 11 302,000 235,000

Total Old Gold : 11 413,000 320,000

Total Eastern N. Carolina Belt : 12 387,000 290,000

North Carolina : 13 57,000 71,000

South Carolina : 13 137,000 104,000

Total S. Carolina Belt : 13 251,000 175,000

Georgia : 14 107,000 82,000

Florida : 14 22,800 16,400

Alabama : 14 400 400

Total Georgia-Florida Belt : 14 130,200 98,800

Total All Flue-cured Types : 14 161,200 183,300

Class 2, Fire-cured:

Virginia : 11 111,000 37,000

North Carolina : 11 302,000 235,000

Total Old Gold : 11 413,000 320,000

Total Eastern N. Carolina Belt : 12 387,000 290,000

North Carolina : 13 57,000 71,000

South Carolina : 13 137,000 104,000

Total S. Carolina Belt : 13 251,000 175,000

Georgia : 14 107,000 82,000

Florida : 14 22,800 16,400

Alabama : 14 400 400

Total Georgia-Florida Belt : 14 130,200 98,800

Total All Flue-cured Types : 14 161,200 183,300

Class 3, Air-cured:

All Light Air-cured:

Ohio : 31 12,500

Indiana : 31 8,800

Missouri : 31 5,200

Kansas : 31 200

Virginia : 31 11,400

West Virginia : 31 2,800

North Carolina : 31 9,600

Kentucky : 31 297,000

Tennessee : 31 73,000

Total Burley Belt : 31 420,500

Total Southern Maryland Belt : 32 47,500

Total All Light Air-cured : 32 32 46,600

Total Dark Air-cured : 32 32 46,600

Indiana : 35 100

Kentucky : 35 14,500

Tennessee : 35 4,600

Total One Sucker : 35 19,200

Total Green River Belt (Ky.) : 36 13,500

Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt : 37 2,600

Total All Dark Air-cured : 37 35,372

Class 1, Flue-cured:

Virginia : 11 111,000 37,000



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

May 10, 1949

May 1, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

## HAY

## ALL HAY

## PASTURE

Condition May 1      Stocks on farms May 1      Condition May 1  
 State : Average : 1948 : 1949      Average : 1948 : 1949      Average : 1948 : 1949  
 : 1938-47 1/2 : 1938-47 : 1938-47 : 1938-47 : 1938-47 : 1938-47

	Percent			Thousand tons			Percent		
Maine	90	90	92	120	190	150	86	89	90
N.H.	89	94	94	47	57	40	85	93	91
Vt.	90	91	96	126	207	144	88	88	95
Mass.	89	94	94	66	72	78	87	95	97
R.I.	88	96	100	4	7	6	80	94	100
Conn.	88	92	93	49	64	59	85	88	90
N.Y.	83	89	89	770	756	620	82	88	88
N.J.	82	88	91	63	64	65	80	84	92
Pa.	84	90	91	518	534	533	81	89	89
Ohio	84	91	88	516	504	492	82	91	89
Ind.	84	91	85	444	325	364	83	90	86
Ill.	85	84	84	742	763	820	84	87	85
Mich.	85	93	86	545	634	685	80	91	87
Wis. <sup>2/</sup>	86	88	34	1,132	1,314	880	83	89	82
Minn. <sup>2/</sup>	81	86	82	882	682	617	78	89	80
Iowa <sup>2/</sup>	85	67	82	1,002	865	809	84	81	84
Mo.	84	84	87	673	791	865	82	83	82
N.Dak. <sup>2/</sup>	76	88	82	562	537	595	72	85	78
S.Dak. <sup>2/</sup>	79	88	85	622	494	585	77	88	83
Nebr. <sup>2/</sup>	81	87	85	622	551	394	76	84	86
Kans.	83	88	93	289	374	463	78	84	87
Del.	83	91	94	14	14	12	81	89	93
Md.	81	83	92	84	104	109	80	85	90
Va.	81	91	94	236	201	401	81	92	95
W. Va.	81	87	90	126	140	242	77	87	88
N.C.	80	85	88	265	288	308	81	84	90
S.C.	74	75	82	103	73	115	76	79	85
Ga.	75	79	83	186	187	264	79	83	85
Fla.	74	84	82	18	19	24	76	82	75
Ky.	84	90	89	369	487	329	82	90	89
Tenn.	82	85	90	398	390	325	81	85	91
Ala.	76	77	82	188	137	194	81	84	88
Miss.	76	82	82	203	147	192	80	85	88
Ark.	79	83	80	244	193	377	83	87	82
La.	78	85	86	44	34	44	82	85	90
Okla.	76	78	88	161	136	241	79	78	85
Tex.	76	77	87	230	135	170	80	67	89
Mont. <sup>2/</sup>	85	89	85	631	776	645	82	85	77
Idaho <sup>2/</sup>	90	87	93	256	239	212	87	82	85
Wyo. <sup>2/</sup>	89	89	89	252	208	188	87	85	83
Colo. <sup>2/</sup>	88	92	90	280	370	262	83	88	83
N.Mex. <sup>2/</sup>	82	94	87	59	71	75	78	78	84
Ariz. <sup>2/</sup>	88	89	94	60	12	27	83	80	88
Utah <sup>2/</sup>	89	89	94	109	176	113	86	82	90
Nov. <sup>2/</sup>	88	74	99	84	93	58	85	74	95
Wash. <sup>2/</sup>	90	90	88	209	162	281	86	84	87
Oreg. <sup>2/</sup>	90	92	88	239	184	200	87	87	88
Calif. <sup>2/</sup>	84	80	61	369	217	229	82	76	70
U.S.	84	86	87	15,214	15,128	15,151	81	84	85

<sup>1/</sup>Average includes tame hay condition 1938-46, all hay condition 1947, except for States footnoted <sup>2/</sup>. <sup>2/</sup>Tame hay condition.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

as of

May 1, 1949

## BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D.C.,

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

May 10, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

## CITRUS FRUITS

CROP

AND

STATE

Production 1/

: Average : 1946 : 1947 : Indicated  
: 1937-46 : : :  
: Thousand boxes : : :  
: 1948 : : :ORANGES:

California, all	48,902	53,530	45,830	33,800
Navel & Misc. 2/	18,846	19,670	18,900	12,000
Valencias	30,056	33,260	26,970	21,800
Florida, all	36,490	3/ 53,700	58,400	60,000
Early & Midseason	20,005	3/ 30,500	31,000	32,000
Valencias	16,485	23,200	27,400	28,000
Texas, all	3,242	5,000	5,200	5,700
Early & Midseason 2/	1,931	3,150	3,100	2,600
Valencias	1,310	1,850	2,100	200
Arizona, all	795	1,200	3/ 780	650
Navel & Misc. 2/	372	600	3/ 480	450
Valencias	423	600	300	200
Louisiana, all 2/	298	410	300	300
5 States 4/	89,727	113,840	110,510	98,250
Total Early & Midseason 5/	41,452	54,530	55,780	47,350
Total Valencia	48,275	59,510	56,730	50,900

TANGERINES:

Florida	3,360	3/ 4,700	3/4,000	4,400
All oranges and Tangerines:				
5 States 4/	93,087	118,540	114,510	102,650

GRAPEFRUIT:

Florida, all	23,920	3/ 29,000	3/33,000	30,500
Seedless	9,640	3/14,000	3/14,800	15,000
Other	14,280	3/15,000	3/18,000	15,500
Texas, all	17,488	3/23,300	3/25,200	12,000
Arizona, all	3,301	3/ 4,100	3/ 3,000	1,400
California, all	2,769	3,120	2,430	1,890
Desert Valleys	1,158	1,220	960	740
Other	1,612	1,900	1,470	1,150
4 States 4/	47,478	59,520	61,630	45,790

LEMONS:

California 4/	12,808	13,800	12,870	8,900
---------------	--------	--------	--------	-------

LIMES:

Florida 4/	148	170	170	200
------------	-----	-----	-----	-----

May 1 forecast of 1949 crop Florida limes

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions.

2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ Includes the following quantities not harvested and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions (1,000 boxes); 1946, Fla. Early & Midseason oranges -900; tangerines- 800; grapefruit, seedless -800; other, 1,800; Texas grapefruit -500; Ariz. grapefruit 923; 1947, Fla. tangerines -600; grapefruit, seedless -2,400; other, 1,300; Texas grapefruit -2,300; Ariz. Navel and Miscellaneous oranges -6; grapefruit - 944.

4/ Net content of box varies. In Calif. and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb.

5/ In California and Arizona, Navel and Miscellaneous.

**CROP REPORT**  
as of  
May 1, 1949

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,  
May 10, 1949  
3:00 P. M. (E.D.T.)

**CROP REPORTING BOARD**

**PEACHES**

State	Average 1938-47	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	Production 1/ Thousand bushels		Indicated May 1, 1949	
								1944	1945	1946	1947
N. C.	2,220	252	2,698	2,172	3,160	2,905	1,646	1,660	1,660	1,660	1,660
S. C.	3,671	406	2,838	6,300	5,994	2/ 6,630	3,160	2,739	2,739	2,739	2,739
Ga.	5,358	1,530	4,200	7,395	5,628	2/ 5,810	2,812	3,120	3,120	3,120	3,120
Fla.	90	57	103	96	96	64	92	70	70	70	70
Ala.	1,441	550	1,200	2,000	1,250	1,525	1,298	960	960	960	960
Miss.	894	406	897	1,134	868	854	840	700	700	700	700
Ark.	2,188	648	2,330	2,518	2,479	2,220	2,482	2,448	2,448	2,448	2,448
La.	296	176	296	320	293	270	330	337	337	337	337
Okla.	443	136	286	734	598	464	280	604	604	604	604
Tex.	1,728	812	1,300	2,336	1,856	1,696	1,140	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100
10 States	18,330	4,973	16,148	25,005	22,222	22,438	14,080	14,738	14,738	14,738	14,738

- 1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1947, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bushels): South Carolina, 362; Georgia, 100.  
 2/ Includes the following quantities harvested but not utilized because of abnormal cullage (1,000 bushels): South Carolina, 180; Georgia, 181.

CONDITION MAY 1 OF CERTAIN FRUIT AND NUT CROPS, WITH COMPARISONS

Crop and State	Condition Average: 1948	May 1 1949	Percent	Crop and State		Condition Average: 1948	May 1 1949	Percent
				1938-47	1948	1949	1938-47	1948
<b>PEACHES:</b>								
California, all	82	83	93	: Washington	1/	82	78	92
Clingstone	81	84	94	: Oregon	1/	79	94	97
Freestone	81	80	91	: California		70	69	2/ 84
<b>PEARS:</b>								
California, all	30	69	92	: California				
Bartlett	1/ 80	68	93	: Apples, comm. crop	78	77	83	
Other	1/ 76	75	86	: Plums	74	66	2/ 81	
<b>GRAPES:</b>								
California, all	86	86	84	: Prunes	71	75	71	
Wine varieties	35	86	81	: Apricots	60	79	2/ 63	
Table varieties	66	90	86	: Almonds	60	57	71	
Raisin varieties	86	84	84	: Walnuts	81	82	85	
				: Florida:				
				: Avocados	62	43	61	
				: Blueberries	81	86	69	

- 1/ Short-time average.  
 2/ May 1 indicated 1949 production in California as follows: Cherries, 36,600 tons compared with 23,500 in 1948; plums, 92,000 tons compared with 67,000 in 1948; apricots, 192,000 tons compared with 219,000 in 1948.

## CROP REPORT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.

as of

May 1, 1949

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

May 10, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

## MAPLE PRODUCTS

Trees tapped : Sugar made 1/ : Sirup made 1/

State : Average: 1948 : Average: 1949 : Average: 1948 : Average: 1949  
: 1938-47: 1948 : 1938-47: 1949 : 1938-47: 1948 : 1938-47: 1949

Thousand trees      Thousand pounds      Thousand gallons

Maine	126	89	89	7	2	5	21	12	10
N. H.	249	215	221	23	10	15	55	39	41
Vt.	3,853	3,290	3,191	239	148	235	912	619	549
Mass.	190	157	159	22	11	14	52	30	44
N. Y.	2,878	2,615	2,563	112	26	28	680	431	538
Pa.	412	340	345	33	15	21	111	61	94
Ohio	771	521	511	3	0	0	208	111	150
Mich.	499	571	542	10	11	16	109	80	110
Wis.	297	227	277	2	0	0	62	48	59
Md.	38	34	32	10	6	7	17	14	16

10 States 9,315 8,059 7,930 460 229 341 2,228 1,445 1,611

1/ Does not include production on nonfarm lands in Somerset County, Maine.

## EARLY POTATOES 1/

Condition May 1

State : Average : 1948 : 1949

: 1938-47 : : :

Percent

N. C.	81	86	89
S. C.	78	58	89
Ga.	77	70	79
Fla.	72	67	92
Ala.	77	83	87
Miss.	78	80	80
Ark.	77	80	77
La.	76	76	75
Okla.	76	76	85
Tex.	73	77	85
Calif.	89	91	93

11 States 78 80 87

1/ Includes all Irish (white) potatoes for harvest before September 1 in States listed.

## CROP REPORT

**BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS**

Washington, D. C.,

as of

May 10, 1949

May 1, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.T.C.)

**2:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)**

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

## SUGAR BEETS

State	Acreage planted			Acreage harvested			Yield per harvested acre			
	Average:	1947	1948	Average:	1947	1948	Average:	1947	1948	
	1937-46:			1937-46:			1937-46:			

State	Production		Season av. price per ton rec'd by farmers		Value of production		
	Average:	1947	1948	2½	1947	1948	
	: 1937-46:			: 1947	: 1948	: 1947 : 1948	
		<u>Thousand short tons</u>		<u>Dollars</u>		<u>Thousand dollars</u>	
Ohio	289	151	161	12.90	12.20	1,948	1,964
Mich.	798	446	458	13.30	13.50	5,932	6,183
Nebr.	809	805	496	11.40	9.00	9,177	4,464
Mont.	863	899	672	12.30	9.90	11,058	6,653
Idaho	911	1,761	1,233	11.90	10.30	20,956	12,700
Wyo.	483	457	310	11.90	9.40	5,438	2,914
Colo.	1,856	2,548	1,370	11.50	9.40	29,302	12,878
Utah	560	740	427	11.60	9.90	8,584	4,227
Calif. 1/	1,949	2,897	2,819	12.30	11.00	35,633	31,009
Other States	1,252	1,799	1,476	11.40	10.40	20,550	15,288
U.S.	9,771	12,503	9,422	11.90	10.40	148,578	98,280

1/ Relates to year of harvest (including acreage planted in preceding fall.) 2/ Does not include Government payments under the Sugar Act of approximately \$2.44 per ton in 1947 and \$2.50 in 1948. Includes price support payments of approximately \$1.20 per ton in 1947.

## UNITED STATES BEET SUGAR AND PULP PRODUCTION 1/

Sugar and pulp : Average : 1947 : 1948

Sugar and pulp : 1937-46 : 1947 : 1948

### Thousand short tons

### Sugar:

96° raw basis	1,497	1,835	1,369
Refined basis	1,399	1,715	1,279

## Pulp:

Molasses	152	217	207
Dried	102	91	76
Moist	1,472	1,847	1,316

1/ As reported by sugar beet processors.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

as of  
May 1, 1949

## BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

May 10, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

## SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Acreage harvested		Yield of cane per acre		Cane production			
	Average: 1947		Average: 1948		Average: 1947		Average: 1948	
	1937-46:		1937-46:		1937-46:		1937-46:	

	Thousand acres		Short tons		Thousand short tons		
--	----------------	--	------------	--	---------------------	--	--

## For sugar:

Louisiana	247.4	258	270	19.2	15.2	19.5	4,776	3,922	5,265
Florida	26.3	34.6	35.2	31.8	26.6	28.7	831	920	1,010
Total	273.7	292.6	305.2	20.4	16.5	20.6	5,607	4,842	6,275

## For seed:

Louisiana	22.9	27	27	19.0	15.2	19.5	424	410	526
Florida	.8	1.6	1.4	34.6	28.0	33.0	28	45	46
Total	23.7	28.6	28.4	19.6	15.9	20.1	452	455	572

## For sugar and seed:

Louisiana	270.3	285	297	19.2	15.2	19.5	5,200	4,332	5,791
Florida	27.1	36.2	36.6	31.8	26.7	28.9	859	965	1,056
U.S. Total	297.4	321.2	333.6	20.3	16.5	20.5	6,060	5,297	6,847

## SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: PRICE AND VALUE

State	Season av. price per ton		Value of production	
	received by farmers 1/		1947 : 1948	
	1947	1948	1947	1948

	Dollars	Thousands	dollars
--	---------	-----------	---------

## For sugar:

Louisiana	7.24	5.85	28,395	30,800
Florida	6.85	5.75	6,302	5,808
Total	7.17	5.83	34,697	36,608

## For seed:

Louisiana	---	---	---	---
Florida	---	---	---	---
Total	---	---	---	---

## For sugar and seed:

Louisiana	7.24	5.85	31,364	33,877
Florida	6.85	5.75	6,610	6,072
U.S. Total	7.17	5.83	37,974	39,949

## PRODUCTS OF CANE HARVESTED FOR SUGAR

State	Sugar per ton of		Raw sugar produced		Molasses 2/		Includ-	
	cané, 96° equivalent		96° equivalent		ing blackstrap			
	Average: 1947	1948	Average: 1947	1948	Average: 1947	1948	Average: 1947	1948

1937-46:	:	1937-46:	:	1937-46:	:	1937-46:	:
----------	---	----------	---	----------	---	----------	---

Pounds	Thousands	short tons	Thousands	gallons
--------	-----------	------------	-----------	---------

Louisiana	159	151	151	380	297	397	33,030	26,822	40,234
Florida	191	172	158	80	79	80	5,033	5,400	7,136
U.S. Total	164	155	152	460	376	477	38,062	32,222	47,370

1/ Does not include Government payments under the Sugar Act of approximately \$1.36 per ton in 1947 and \$1.26 in 1948.

2/ Edible molasses not produced in Florida.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
CROP REPORT BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS Washington, D. C.,  
as of May 10, 1949  
May 1, 1949 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and Division	Average 1938-47	May 1		
		1947	1948	1949
Pounds				
Me.	15.7	16.9	14.6	16.6
N.H.	15.6	16.8	15.5	16.5
Vt.	17.5	18.0	18.4	19.5
Mass.	19.0	19.8	19.4	20.4
Conn.	18.7	18.2	19.3	21.0
N.Y.	21.0	22.6	21.8	22.8
N.J.	21.7	22.0	22.8	24.1
Pa.	19.5	20.1	20.4	21.8
N.Atl.	19.68	20.63	20.24	21.55
Ohio	17.4	17.9	18.3	19.2
Ind.	16.6	16.9	17.8	18.1
Ill.	17.6	18.3	18.1	19.6
Mich.	19.9	21.4	21.1	21.6
Wis.	20.7	22.5	22.5	23.3
E.N.Cent.	19.03	20.23	20.52	21.49
Minn.	19.4	20.8	21.4	23.1
Iowa	17.8	19.3	19.2	18.9
Mo.	12.4	12.8	15.0	15.1
N.Dak.	15.7	16.4	16.7	17.3
S.Dak.	14.1	14.4	15.0	14.8
Nebr.	16.4	18.4	19.2	18.1
Kans.	16.6	17.9	18.3	18.0
W.W.Cent.	10.35	17.65	18.32	18.31
Md.	17.0	18.4	18.6	19.7
Va.	12.6	13.7	15.5	16.0
W.Va.	11.4	12.9	13.1	13.7
N.C.	12.7	13.9	14.3	14.6
S.C.	10.6	11.5	11.6	13.1
Ga.	9.6	10.2	10.4	10.9
S.Atl.	12.42	13.51	14.53	14.77
Ky.	12.6	13.7	13.4	14.6
Tenn.	11.8	12.9	13.4	13.6
Ala.	9.5	10.3	10.5	11.5
Miss.	8.2	8.7	9.5	8.9
Ark.	9.8	9.8	10.0	11.0
Okla.	12.6	12.7	13.2	13.6
Tex.	9.9	9.6	9.9	9.8
S.Cent.	10.86	11.33	11.52	12.24
Mont.	17.2	17.3	18.3	17.3
Idaho	19.8	21.1	21.7	21.9
Wyo.	15.8	17.7	16.4	18.5
Colo.	16.8	18.7	18.2	17.8
Utah	19.0	19.2	21.5	20.8
Wash.	21.6	23.7	21.9	22.7
Oreg.	20.5	21.7	21.0	21.7
Calif.	22.2	22.6	22.5	22.9
West	19.77	21.34	21.05	21.48
U.S.	16.36	17.44	17.77	18.37

1/Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry). Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Averages for some less important dairy States are not shown separately.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT  
as of  
May 1, 1949

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,  
May 10, 1949  
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

## APRIL EGG PRODUCTION

State	Number of layers on hand during April	100 layers	Total eggs produced		Jan.-April incl.	Division	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949
			During April	Jan.-April incl.								
Thousands		Number			Millions							
Me.	1,808	1,892	1,818	1,722	33	33	139	145				
N.H.	1,726	1,653	1,803	1,764	31	29	127	123				
Vt.	760	687	1,938	1,887	15	13	59	57				
Mass.	3,698	3,504	1,971	1,908	73	67	286	283				
R.I.	424	402	1,983	1,860	8	7	32	31				
Conn.	2,340	2,362	1,770	1,785	41	42	182	190				
N.Y.	12,292	11,623	1,803	1,785	222	207	841	854				
N.J.	7,744	8,226	1,845	1,794	143	148	518	594				
Pa.	17,828	17,168	1,842	1,818	328	312	1,186	1,197				
N.Atl.	48,620	47,517	1,839	1,806	894	858	3,370	3,474				
Ohio	15,060	13,975	1,884	1,842	284	257	1,002	991				
Ind.	12,740	12,723	1,947	1,908	248	243	855	874				
Ill.	16,938	16,606	1,830	1,824	310	303	1,052	1,080				
Mich.	9,058	9,250	1,776	1,773	161	164	575	605				
Wis.	14,884	14,508	1,728	1,710	257	248	918	932				
E.N.Cent.	68,680	67,062	1,835	1,812	1,260	1,215	4,402	4,482				
Minn.	23,434	22,836	1,794	1,788	420	408	1,537	1,541				
Iowa	27,318	26,360	1,812	1,830	495	482	1,731	1,727				
Mo.	17,861	17,376	1,968	1,926	352	335	1,103	1,104				
N.Dak.	3,785	3,562	1,677	1,749	63	62	196	194				
S.Dak.	7,770	7,098	1,821	1,836	141	130	431	416				
Nebr.	11,496	10,684	1,875	1,896	216	203	745	677				
Kans.	12,622	12,316	1,914	1,920	242	236	798	752				
W.N.Cent.	104,286	100,232	1,850	1,852	1,929	1,856	6,541	6,411				
Del.	808	810	1,845	1,830	15	15	52	56				
Md.	3,149	3,018	1,830	1,827	58	55	192	204				
Va.	7,206	7,141	1,845	1,794	133	128	451	473				
W.Va.	3,044	3,050	1,896	1,884	58	57	177	198				
N.C.	7,001	7,364	1,746	1,728	122	127	363	410				
S.C.	2,966	2,894	1,443	1,521	43	44	124	137				
Ga.	5,314	5,390	1,464	1,482	78	80	285	261				
Fla.	1,802	1,754	1,638	1,665	30	29	96	102				
S.Atl.	31,290	31,421	1,716	1,703	537	535	1,690	1,841				
Ky.	8,276	7,862	1,830	1,866	156	147	481	519				
Tenn.	7,883	7,456	1,722	1,698	136	127	401	441				
Ala.	5,249	4,956	1,578	1,530	83	76	233	241				
Miss.	4,070	5,028	1,410	1,470	70	74	187	218				
Ark.	5,246	5,040	1,626	1,662	85	84	219	235				
La.	2,931	2,864	1,494	1,515	44	43	116	130				
Okla.	8,443	7,862	1,866	1,878	158	148	511	479				
Tex.	20,442	19,427	1,746	1,836	357	357	1,110	1,079				
S.Cent.	63,440	60,495	1,717	1,746	1,089	1,056	3,258	3,342				
Mont.	1,478	1,446	1,788	1,776	26	26	87	83				
Idaho	1,784	1,615	1,851	1,863	53	30	116	104				
Wyo.	620	624	1,851	1,806	11	11	39	35				
Colo.	2,540	2,512	1,845	1,818	47	46	165	151				
N.Mex.	909	872	1,713	1,773	16	15	51	51				
Ariz.	557	485	1,686	1,770	9	9	34	32				
Utah.	2,663	2,670	1,770	1,695	47	45	167	152				
Nev.	260	261	1,830	1,710	5	4	17	14				
Wash.	3,702	4,092	1,833	1,854	68	76	269	286				
Oreg.	2,480	2,570	1,860	1,926	46	49	174	179				
Calif.	14,482	15,725	1,815	1,740	263	274	999	987				
West.	31,480	32,902	1,814	1,778	571	585	2,118	2,074				
U. S.	347,796	339,629	1,806	1,798	6,280	6,105	21,379	21,624				

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Washington 25, D. C.

Penalty for private use to avoid  
payment of postage \$300

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

BAE-CP - 5/10/49 - 6000  
Permit No. 1001

U S DEPT OF AGRIC  
MAIN LIBRARY DOCUMENTS  
ML WASHINGTON D C

